

much larger than the type, many reaching a length of 77 mm. The fossil *Schizothaerus* is *S. nuttalli maxima* (Middendorf), distinguished by its more rotund form from the one living on near-by beaches, *S. n. capax* (Gould). *Trichotropis cancellatus* (Midd.) var. is, according to Dr. Dall, the same as a variety he has recent from Alaska. Mrs. Oldroyd (1924) gives the range of *cancellatus* as from Bering Sea to Oregon, and she records it from off the San Juan Island coast in from 15 to 25 fathoms of water. The variety is common in the fossil collection from Big Hope.

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#### THE RACES OF HELMINTHOGLYPTA AYRESIANA

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BY H. A. PILSBRY

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During a recent visit Mr. H. N. Lowe called my attention to the variations of *H. ayresiana* on the various Santa Barbara Channel Islands.

The original locality of *H. ayresiana*, "Nootka Sound," was of course erroneous, but as the specimens from San Miguel Island, the western of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, agree with the description in form, sculpture and number of whorls, that place may be considered the type locality. These shells are solid, earthy, more or less costulate irregularly, with from fully 6 to nearly 7 closely coiled whorls. The dark band has very indistinct light borders, or these may not be apparent.

Hemphill<sup>1</sup> distinguished the Santa Cruz Island form as a variety; later he applied a name, which appears on some labels but was not published. This form seems to be at least sub-specifically distinct.

#### HELMINTHOGLYPTA AYRESIANA SANCTÆCRUCIS, new subsp.

The shell is somewhat more depressed, thinner and darker colored than *ayresiana*, snuff-brown to clay color, with a carob-brown band with distinct pale borders (in specimens lacking the thin periostracum the color is between light pinkish cinna-

<sup>1</sup> Zoe I, 1890, p. 331.

mon and avellaneous). Wrinkles of the surface are low, not rib-like. In specimens of the same diameter there is about a half whorl less than in typical *ayresiana*. Height 15.4, diam. 23 mm.

Santa Cruz Island. Type 10682 ANSP.

This form occurs also on Anacapa, both living and fossil. According to Dr. Yates<sup>1</sup> it was in peril of extermination on Middle Anacapa in 1889. In most specimens seen the umbilicus is narrower than in Santa Cruz shells, but some have it equally as wide.

I have not seen the form of Santa Rosa Island, but Mr. Lowe informs me that some he has seen agree with the Santa Cruz and Anacapa race.

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#### A NEW SUBSPECIES OF PLANORBIS

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BY H. A. PILSBRY

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In the monograph of New York Mollusca, which it is hoped will be published during 1927, various new species and subspecies are to be described and figured, among them the following form, which has been recalled to my attention by the receipt last month of a second lot from Chief Justice Latchford. As the first lot received is dated 1896, it appears to have been first collected over 30 years ago. In order to validate the name given several years ago in my MS. and furnished to several correspondents, before it leaks into print elsewhere, a description follows. As the history of *P. bicarinatus* Say, *antrosus* Conrad, is rather involved, the familiar specific name is used here.

*Planorbis antrosus latchfordi*, n. subsp. Pl. I, fig. 10. The shell is large, resembling *P. a. percarinatus* Wkr. somewhat, but thinner, less solid, yellowish-olivaceous; the surface between carinæ is much less convex, the cavity of the right side larger, of the left side narrower than in *percarinatus*. Lip

<sup>1</sup>The West American Scientist VII, 1890, p. 8.